

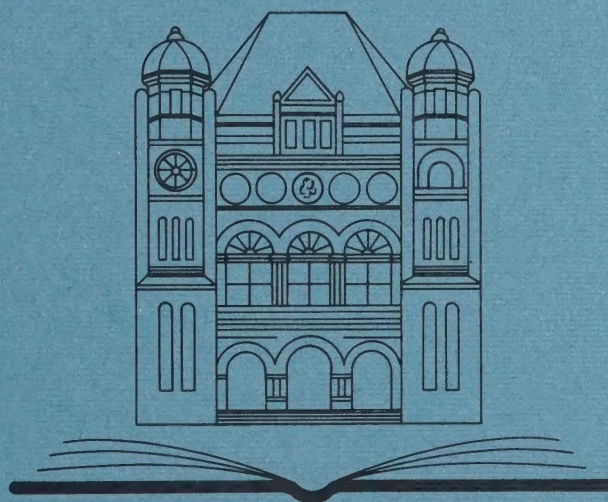
CALL NO.
CA20N
XL 13
-1997
B05

Governance
Publications

2

REMEMBRANCE DAY

David Pond, Research Officer, Legislative Research Service



**ONTARIO LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE L'ASSEMBLÉE
LÉGISLATIVE DE L'ONTARIO**



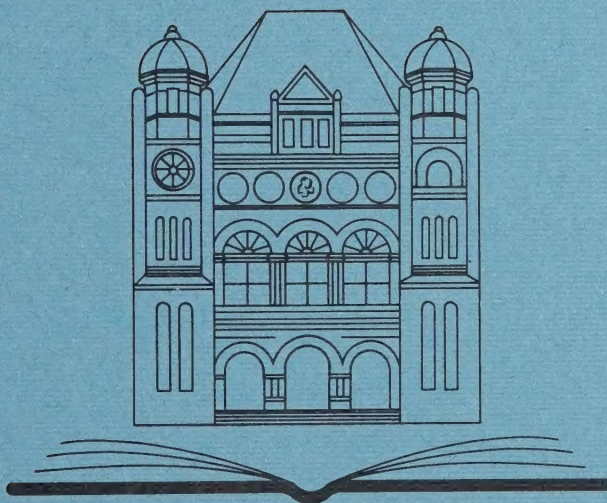
0A20N
XL13
- 1997
B05

Governmen.
Publications

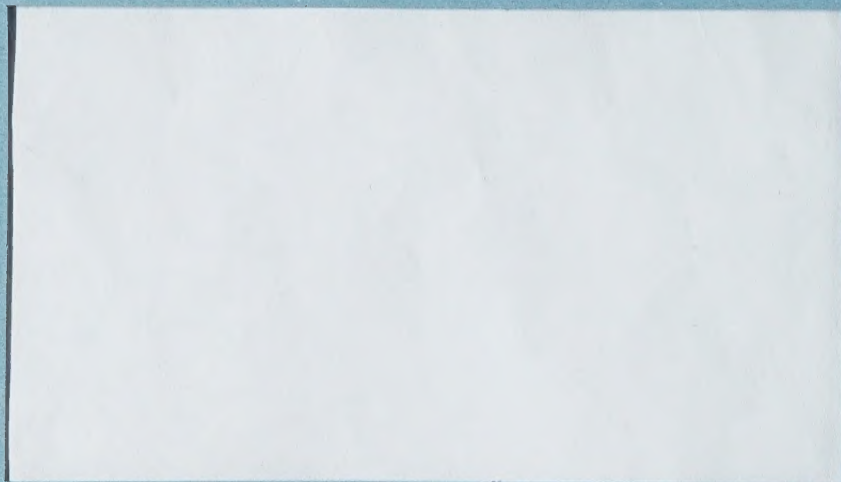
②

REMEMBRANCE DAY

David Pond, Research Officer, Legislative Research Service



**ONTARIO LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE L'ASSEMBLÉE
LÉGISLATIVE DE L'ONTARIO**

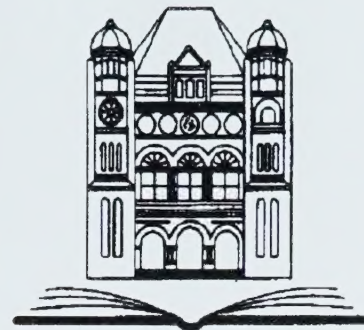


Legislative Library

Queen's Park
Toronto, ON M7A 1A9

Backgrounder 5

October 1997
ISSN 1206-1514



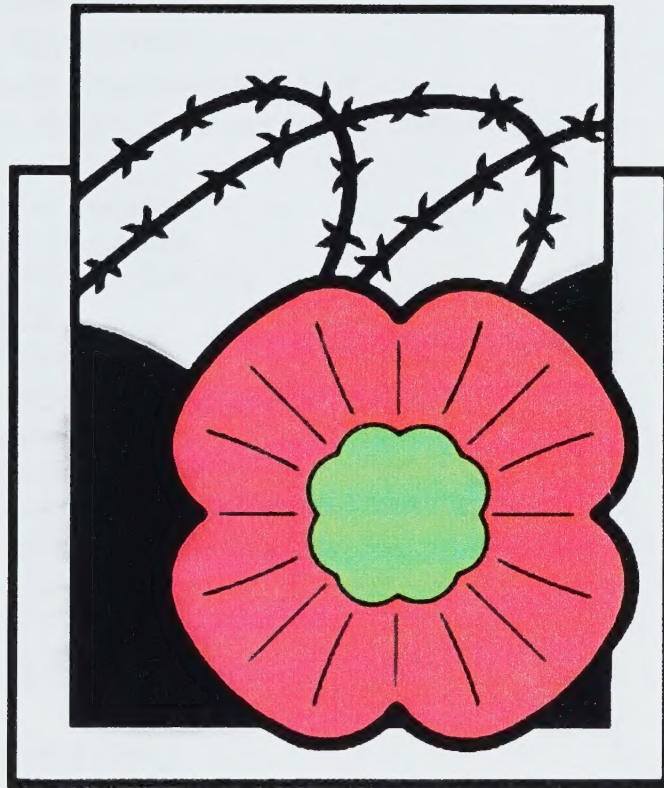
REMEMBRANCE DAY

David Pond, Research Officer, Legislative Research Service

REMEMBRANCE DAY SOURCES


Rick Sage, Reference Librarian, Information and Reference Services





Remembrance Day

"Lest we forget"



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2022 with funding from
University of Toronto

<https://archive.org/details/31761115501173>

CONTENT

REMEMBRANCE DAY

INTRODUCTION	1
HISTORICAL ORIGINS	1
Initial Debates	1
The First Remembrance Day	2
The Armistice Day Act, 1921	3
The 1931 Amendment	3
OBSERVANCE OF REMEMBRANCE DAY	4
Employers, Retail Businesses and School Boards	4
Legislatures	6
The House of Commons	6
The Ontario Legislature	6
Other Provincial Legislatures	6
ONTARIO ISSUES	6
School Observance	7
Remembrance Day Legislation	8
Remembrance Day and Veterans	8
Remembrance Day as a Holiday	9
Two Minutes of Silence on Remembrance Day	9
THE FUTURE OF REMEMBRANCE DAY	11
Notes	13

REMEMBRANCE DAY SOURCES

General	i
Art, Poetry and Song	i
World War I	ii
World War II	iv
Korea and After	vii
Corps/Regiment/Battalion Histories	vii
Sites of Interest on the World Wide Web	ix

INTRODUCTION

This year, November 11 marks the 79th anniversary of the first Remembrance Day. At 11 a.m. we will gather at cenotaphs, cemeteries, public parks, city halls and other community institutions to honour the memory of the more than 100,000 Canadians who have died in wars since Confederation.¹ The Governor General and the Prime Minister will participate in the annual ceremony at the National War Memorial in Ottawa.² Lieutenant Governors and Premiers will attend similar ceremonies in the provincial capitals. Throughout the country, school children will participate in Remembrance Day activities, either at school assemblies, in the classroom, or at public gatherings.

The extent to which November 11 is formally recognized as a special day differs from province to province. In Ontario, over the last two decades, MPPs from all three parties have introduced bills to enhance the significance of Remembrance Day. Only one of these has passed (Morley Kells' *Remembrance Day Observance Act*, which is discussed below), but they do reflect a continuing interest by legislators in this issue.

This backgrounder provides the salient facts on Remembrance Day in Canada. It begins with a brief summary of its historical origins and outlines how November 11 is currently acknowledged by Canadian governments and legislatures. It then turns to a review of policy issues around Remembrance Day in Ontario. First, the 1982 initiative of the Davis government eliminating November 11 as a school holiday is explained. This is followed by a discussion of the Remembrance Day bills introduced by Members of the Legislature since the 1970s. Finally, the paper concludes with some general comments on the future of Remembrance Day.

HISTORICAL ORIGINS

Initial Debates

World War One (or the Great War, as it was then known) ended with the signing of an armistice agreement between the Allies and the German government at 5 a.m. (Paris time) on Monday, 11 November, 1918. Under the terms of this agreement, hostilities ceased at 11 a.m.³

Debate in the House of Commons on how this historic day should be honoured was initiated by Isaac Pedlow, a Liberal MP from South Renfrew. He introduced legislation providing for an annual Armistice Day in April 1919, soon after the House resumed sitting in the first year of peace. This bill attracted attention in the press but was not debated. In the fall Pedlow tried again with another bill, which finally was called for debate at second reading on September 18. This bill provided that the annual national holiday of Thanksgiving Day, whose exact date

each year had varied at the federal government's discretion, should henceforward be held on the second Monday of November in each year, "as a perpetual memorial of the victorious conclusion of the recent war."⁴

In his second reading speech, Pedlow cited the support his bill had received from important business groups such as the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade, the federal and provincial Commercial Travellers' Associations, and the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, all of whom preferred that an annual remembrance holiday be held every year on a designated Monday in November, and not specifically on the 11th, so as to minimize the inconvenience to businesses and employers.⁵ All of the participants in the debate on Pedlow's bill agreed on the importance of setting aside a day to honour Canada's war dead. However, Members differed on the question of whether that day should be fixed as November 11, regardless of the day of the week on which this fell every year, or whether, as Pedlow argued, the day should always be on a Monday, for the convenience of the private sector. Eventually, a government Member successfully moved the six months' "hoist" when the bill was reported from committee, precluding any further discussion of the bill for at least six months.⁶ The House never resumed discussion on Pedlow's proposal.

The First Remembrance Day

On 6 November 1919, Sir George Foster, the acting Prime Minister, rose in the House of Commons to read a message from King George V, addressed "to all the peoples of the Empire":

To all my people:

Tuesday next, November 11th, is the first anniversary of the armistice which stayed the world-wide carnage of the four preceding years, and marked the victory of right and freedom. I believe that my people in every part of the Empire fervently wish to perpetuate the memory of that great deliverance and of those who laid down their lives to achieve it.

To afford an opportunity for the universal expression of this feeling it is my desire and hope that at the hour when the armistice came into force, the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month, there may be for the brief space of two minutes a complete suspension of all our normal activities. During that time, except in the rare cases where this might be impracticable, all work, all sound and all

locomotion should cease, so that in perfect stillness the thoughts of every one may be concentrated on reverent remembrance of the glorious dead.⁷

This was followed by a note from the Secretary of State for the Colonies in London to the Governor General suggesting that because of the practical impossibility of synchronizing the ceremony throughout the Empire, observance should be held at 11 a.m. local time.⁸

The King's wishes were duly observed throughout Canada. Across the country, at precisely 11 a.m. local time, businesses, factories, offices, legislatures and even traffic came to a stop for two minutes of silence.⁹

The Armistice Day Act, 1921

One of the last legislative initiatives of the Unionist government led by Prime Minister Arthur Meighen before its defeat in the 1921 election was to introduce legislation formally establishing an Armistice Day as a legal holiday. Section 2 of *The Armistice Day Act, 1921* provided that every year, the Monday in the week during which November 11 occurred, "being the day in 1918 in which the Great War was triumphantly concluded by an armistice," should be kept as a legal holiday under the name of Armistice Day.¹⁰ The minister in charge of the bill indicated that in drafting the Act, the government had been influenced by MP Pedlow's 1919 initiative.¹¹ This was evident in the statute's treatment of Thanksgiving. Section 3 of the Act provided that Thanksgiving should be observed on Armistice Day.

The 1931 Amendment

For a decade, Canada honoured Armistice Day as well as Thanksgiving under the terms of the 1921 Act. Parliament finally severed the connection between the two days in 1931. On March 18 of that year, A.W. Neill, an Independent MP from British Columbia, introduced *The Armistice Day Amendment Act*.¹² This bill repealed ss. 2 and 3 of the 1921 Act, and substituted for them a clause which fixed November 11 as Armistice Day. This had the effect of returning Thanksgiving Day to its pre-1921 status, whereby the cabinet could set its date whenever it chose.

Neill made it clear that his bill responded to the wishes of Canadian veterans, as manifested in resolutions he had received from the Canadian Legion (now the Royal Canadian Legion). He noted that in practice, Armistice Day was celebrated on November 11, especially by veterans' groups, whatever the strict terms of the 1921 Act. The Member dismissed the impact his bill might have on the private sector as irrelevant:

This matter is solely and entirely the concern of the returned men and we as a governing body ought to respect their wishes. It has nothing to do with what other people want, and the soldiers should surely have the right to decide.¹³

Neill's supporters in the House agreed that the solemnity of Armistice Day should not be associated with the more lighthearted Thanksgiving Day. They also seemed to have accepted that the interests of veterans should be Parliament's paramount concern when amending the 1921 Act. Another B.C. MP, C.H. Dickie (Conservative), moved an amendment to the bill replacing the phrase "Armistice Day" with "Remembrance Day." He indicated that this change also reflected the desire of veterans.¹⁴ The bill, as amended, passed after a brief debate.

Neill's legislation is still the law, in the form of s. 3 of the federal *Holidays Act*.¹⁵

OBSERVANCE OF REMEMBRANCE DAY

Employers, Retail Businesses and School Boards

The table on the next page shows how Remembrance Day is currently observed in the workplace (including by employees of federally regulated enterprises), by retail businesses and by schools in the 10 provinces.

EMPLOYMENT, BUSINESS AND SCHOOL OBSERVANCE OF REMEMBRANCE DAY

Jurisdiction	Employment *	Retail Businesses***	Schools
Canada - federal jurisdiction	paid holiday	n/a	n/a
Alberta	paid holiday	closed with exceptions	school board decision
British Columbia	paid holiday	closed with exceptions	holiday
Manitoba	paid holiday**	closed with exceptions	holiday when Nov. 11 falls on a school day
New Brunswick	not a holiday	closed with exceptions	holiday
Newfoundland	not a holiday	closed with exceptions	holiday
Nova Scotia	paid holiday**	closed with exceptions	holiday
Ontario	not a holiday	subject to municipal by-law	not a holiday
Prince Edward Island	not a holiday	subject to municipal by-law	holiday
Quebec	not a holiday	open	not a holiday
Saskatchewan	paid holiday	subject to municipal by-law	holiday only when Nov. 11 falls on a weekday****

*Please note that all jurisdictions exempt certain categories of employees, such as firefighters and police, under statutory holiday legislation.

**In Manitoba, there is no statutory requirement that employees be paid for Remembrance Day if they are not required to work. In Nova Scotia, if an employee is required to work, he or she shall be given a holiday with pay on another agreed upon day.

***The exceptions noted in this column are extensive in many jurisdictions, and typically include drug stores, gas stations, restaurants, newspaper and magazine stores.

****No holiday is formally granted in lieu of Remembrance Day if it falls on a Saturday or Sunday, but it is allowed for by most boards of education.

Sources: *Canadian Labour Law Reports*, *The School Calendar 1997-98* (Canadian Education Association)

Legislatures

Canadian legislatures generally make it a practice not to sit on Remembrance Day, as outlined below.

The House of Commons

In 1964, the House of Commons amended its Standing Orders to provide that it would not sit on Remembrance Day when November 11 was a weekday (this amendment codified practice). In 1982, the House added a parliamentary calendar to the Standing Orders (S.O. 28) which prescribed an extended adjournment in November, including the date on which Remembrance Day falls.

The Ontario Legislature

The Legislature adopted a parliamentary calendar in 1989, which went into effect on October 9. Standing Order 6(a)(ii) provides that the Legislature shall rise on the Thursday preceding Remembrance Day, and resume on the Monday of the week following. This break in the fall sitting of the Legislature allows Members a “constituency week,” which they may spend in their ridings.¹⁶

Other Provincial Legislatures

Other provincial Legislatures often do not sit in mid-November at all, either because they rise for the year beforehand, or resume business in late November after an extended summer break. However, when legislatures are in session during the week of November 11, it is the custom (with an exception noted below) not to sit on Remembrance Day. When Remembrance Day fell on Saturday in 1989 and on Sunday in 1990, those legislatures then conducting business either rose one day earlier than usual in the preceding week, or resumed one day later than usual in the following week.

The only exception to the general practice is the Quebec National Assembly. In five of the 12 years since 1985, the National Assembly did not sit during Remembrance Day week at all. In the other seven years, when the Assembly was sitting during this week, the National Assembly followed the practice elsewhere on four occasions and did not sit on Remembrance Day itself. However, on the remaining three occasions, the Assembly continued to meet on November 11 (in 1986, 1987 and 1993).

ONTARIO ISSUES

This section of the paper discusses policy issues regarding Remembrance Day which have arisen in Ontario over the last two decades.

School Observance

As the table above indicates, currently Remembrance Day is not a holiday for the province's schoolchildren. This has been the law since 1982.

In 1981, Bette Stephenson, then the Minister of Education in the Davis government, established a Ministry committee to conduct a comprehensive review of the regulation governing the length of the school year and the number of school holidays. The committee consulted extensively with educators throughout the province, and issued a report in February 1982, which formed the basis of the new regulation announced in the Legislature by the Minister in December of that year.¹⁷

The Ministry committee reported that there was “a significant difference of opinion” regarding the question of whether Remembrance Day should be retained as a school holiday. The Ontario chapter of the Royal Canadian Legion suggested that the holiday should be scrapped, because only a few pupils attended public ceremonies on Remembrance Day, while the general public, industry and retail businesses adopted an attitude of ‘business as usual.’ Instead, pupils and teachers should “participate in meaningful services in school on November 11.” On the other hand, according to the committee, teachers, students and some administrators generally preferred the status quo.¹⁸

The committee endorsed the Legion's position, and also recommended to the Minister that the provision in the regulation allowing a school board to designate another day as the Remembrance Day holiday in lieu of November 11 itself should be dropped. A “significant segment of the population” which had attended the committee's public meetings supported the Legion on this issue, which had argued that remembrance services should only be held on November 11.¹⁹

On 2 December 1982 the Minister of Education rose in the Legislature to announce that a new regulation had been adopted which embodied the committee's recommendations. Under O. Reg. 822/82, Remembrance Day was removed from the list of school holidays. Instead, schools were provided with two options. They could either hold their own Remembrance Day services on November 11 (or when this day fell on the weekend, on the preceding Friday), or attend a Remembrance Day service in the community.²⁰

Remembrance Day Legislation

Since 1979, backbenchers in the Ontario Legislature representing all three parties have introduced legislation whose common theme is the enhancement of Remembrance Day in the province. These bills are summarized in the table below.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' PUBLIC BILLS

First Reading	MPP	Bill	Purpose	Disposition
8 Nov. 1979	Norm Sterling (PC)	Bill 167, <i>An Act to declare Remembrance Day as a Holiday for Veterans</i>	declares Remembrance Day a holiday for working veterans	never debated
4 Nov. 1982	Jim Foulds (NDP)	Bill 185, <i>An Act to provide for the Observance of Remembrance Day</i>	declares Remembrance Day a public & school holiday	never debated
8 Nov. 1983	Foulds	Bill 112, <i>An Act to provide for the Observance of Remembrance Day</i>	declares Remembrance Day a public & school holiday	never debated
9 Nov. 1985	Foulds	Bill 56, <i>An Act to provide for the Observance of Remembrance Day</i>	declares Remembrance Day a public & school holiday	never debated
11 April 1988	Jim Henderson (Lib.)	Bill 110, <i>An Act to declare Remembrance Day as a Holiday for Veterans</i>	declares Remembrance Day a holiday for working veterans	never debated
28 Nov. 1995	Dave Boushy (PC)	Bill 25, <i>An Act to provide for the Observance of Remembrance Day</i>	declares Remembrance Day a public & school holiday	debated & passed 2 nd reading on 14 Dec. 1995
29 Jan. 1997	Morley Kells (PC)	Bill 112, <i>An Act to observe two minutes of silence on Remembrance Day</i>	declares that the people of Ontario will observe two minutes of silence at 11 a.m. on Remembrance Day	debated & passed 2 nd reading on 30 Jan. 1997; passed 3 rd reading on 9 Oct. 1997

These bills fall into three categories, as follows.

Remembrance Day and Veterans

In the first category are the bills introduced by Mr. Sterling and Mr. Henderson. The former's would have made Remembrance Day a paid holiday for any

employee who was a veteran, when it fell on a day which would otherwise be a working day for the veteran. The latter's bill would have made Remembrance Day a public holiday for working veterans for the purposes of Part VII of the provincial *Employment Standards Act*.²¹ This Act provides for either remuneration or an extra day off work when a public holiday falls on an employee's non-working day or during the employee's vacation (ss. 25(4)).

Remembrance Day as a Holiday

In the second category are the bills regularly introduced in identical form by Jim Foulds in the 1980s and more recently, by Dave Boushy in the current Parliament. This legislation would establish Remembrance Day as a paid holiday and as a school holiday. If Mr. Boushy's bill passed, it would dramatically enhance the status of November 11 in Ontario.

Mr. Boushy's bill was debated at second reading by the Legislature on 14 December 1995. Members from all three parties rose to support the bill. They agreed that the legislation appropriately commemorated the sacrifices made by Canada's soldiers, living and dead. The addition of one more statutory holiday to the provincial calendar (for a total of nine) would have a minimal impact on the provincial economy. In any case, the closing of businesses and schools for one day was a minor inconvenience compared to the magnitude of the Day thereby honoured.²²

Mr. Boushy's bill was approved at second reading without a recorded vote. Currently, it is before the Standing Committee on Administration of Justice.

Two Minutes of Silence on Remembrance Day

In the third category is Morley Kells' bill, now the *Remembrance Day Observance Act*. According to the legislation's explanatory note,

the bill declares that the people of Ontario will observe two minutes of silence at 11:00 a.m. on Remembrance Day in honour of those who died in war and on peacekeeping missions. Its purposes are to be achieved through voluntary observance and through our collective desire to remember.

The Act sets out a number of suggestions for the voluntary observance of the two minutes of silence, such as

- participating in traditional Remembrance Day services at war memorials and cenotaphs;
- for drivers, by pulling over to the side of the road and sitting quietly;

- announcing the silence on public address systems in the workplace and other institutions;
- gathering in common areas in the workplace and other institutions;
- briefly shutting down assembly lines;
- holding Remembrance Day assemblies in schools, colleges and universities; and
- holding Remembrance Day services in places of worship.

The bill was debated and approved at second reading on 30 January 1997. Members from all three parties strongly endorsed the bill. They agreed on the importance of encouraging observance of Remembrance Day, especially among the young and recent immigrants to Canada. Mr. Kells explained that his bill had been influenced by the Royal British Legion's successful campaign to revive the practice of observing the two minutes of silence on Remembrance Day itself, regardless of the day of the week on which November 11 fell.²³ Until World War Two, the British always observed the two minutes of silence on November 11. However, this practice was suspended during the War. When it was revived in 1945, Remembrance Day fell on a Sunday. In 1946, the Labour government proposed that henceforward, the nearest Sunday to Remembrance Day be the occasion when Britain formally honoured its war dead. Since then, the two minutes of silence have been observed during the Remembrance Day services always held on the nearest Sunday to November 11, which is known as Remembrance Sunday. When the Legion launched its campaign, it emphasized that it was not intended to detract from the significance of the traditional Remembrance Sunday service, when the Queen and other members of the Royal Family represent the nation in the traditional ceremony at the Cenotaph in Whitehall.²⁴

In 1995, when the campaign was launched, approximately 27 million Britons complied with the Legion's request to observe two minutes of silence on November 11, which fell on a Saturday. Last year, when the Day fell on a Monday, about 38 million people participated, far more than the Legion had anticipated. Among the participants were schools, the police, many businesses and workplaces, the Royal Courts of Justice in London, the Stock Exchange, and Heathrow Airport. This was the first time since the 1930s that Britain had observed the two minutes of silence on a week-day.²⁵

Mr. Kells' bill was approved at second reading without a recorded vote. The House agreed to order the bill for third reading. On October 9, the bill received third reading without debate or a recorded vote.²⁶

THE FUTURE OF REMEMBRANCE DAY

Remembrance Day in Canada is a living ceremony, conducted by the participants each year in the manner they believe best honours Canada's war dead. For example, in recent years, efforts have been made to emphasize the sacrifices made by Canadians serving in peacekeeping missions. For the 1988 Remembrance Day, members of the Armed Forces who had participated in peacekeeping missions were permitted to wear their United Nations blue berets. In October 1992, the Mulroney government unveiled a new national peacekeeping monument in Ottawa that had been commissioned by the government after the 1988 Nobel Peace Prize had been awarded to UN peacekeepers.²⁷ Since 1995, the Chrétien government has declared the week in November including Remembrance Day to be National Veterans Week, when communities across the country are encouraged to host commemorative activities honoring not only Canada's military heritage, but also the country's contribution to international peacekeeping.²⁸ When Manitoba amended the preamble to its *Remembrance Day Act* in 1996 to include a reference to peacekeeping activities, it became the first jurisdiction in North America to recognize in law the contribution of those who risked their lives in international peacekeeping efforts.²⁹ (Mr. Kells' bill also acknowledges the sacrifices of Canadians who died on peacekeeping missions).

Members who participated in the debate on Mr. Boushy's bill correctly observed that in Ontario today, the observance of Remembrance Day on November 11 imposes a minimal burden on those citizens who do not wish to participate. The Members who supported Mr. Kells' *Remembrance Day Observance Act* acknowledged that the legislation prescribed voluntary compliance only. Its success depended on "our collective desire to remember," in the words of the Act's explanatory note. Ultimately, the future of Remembrance Day lies with the nation's young people, and not with the veterans whose numbers dwindle every year. How best to instill a sense of the significance of November 11 in young Canadians is a matter which has recently become a subject of public controversy.

On July 1, the Angus Reid Group released the results from its Canada Day Youth History Survey, which tested the historical literacy of a sample of Canadians between the ages of 18 and 24.³⁰ The Survey consisted of 30 questions about Canadian history drawn up by a panel of seven distinguished Canadians which included university academics, public and national opinion leaders. The respondents performed dismally in every category. For example, in the section of the Survey on military history, only 33% of the respondents knew that Remembrance Day signified the last day of World War One, while 57% believed it was the last day of World War Two; just under a third (31%) knew that the battle of Vimy Ridge was an important Allied victory in World War One; and just over a third (35%) understood that D-Day signaled the invasion of France by the Allies in World War Two.³¹

The History Survey has attracted widespread media comment, and appears to corroborate the recently expressed lament of the distinguished historian J.L. Granatstein, that Canadians today are inexcusably ignorant of the country's collective sacrifices during the two World Wars.³² The Survey was commissioned by the recently established Dominion Institute, one of whose objectives is to improve the teaching of Canadian history in the nation's schools. The Institute has recommended that Canada follow the British example and adopt a National Two-Minute Silence at 11 a.m. on November 11. Parliament and the provincial legislatures could proclaim the silence in co-ordination with the Royal Canadian Legion, which has also endorsed this proposal. The Institute suggests that this is "a remarkably simple and effective way to enhance awareness of the sacrifices of Canadian servicemen and women."³³ With the passage of the *Remembrance Day Observance Act* on October 9, the Ontario Legislature has taken the lead in implementing this proposal. It remains to be seen whether the Act will successfully promote "our collective desire to remember."

NOTES

¹ According to the historian Desmond Morton, 242 Canadians died in the South African War (1899-1902), 60,661 in World War One (1914-1918), 42,024 in World War Two (1939-1945), and 312 in the Korean War (1950-1953). See his *A Military History of Canada* (Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1992), pp. 117, 165, and 235; and his *1945: When Canada Won The War* (Ottawa: Canadian Historical Association Booklet No. 54, 1995), p. 1.

² In 1994, Prime Minister Chrétien attended Remembrance Day ceremonies at the Sai Wan Military Cemetery in Hong Kong, where 283 Canadian soldiers died in December 1941 fighting the Japanese. See Bob Cox, "Veterans' sacrifice praised by Chrétien," *Montreal Gazette*, 12 November 1995, p. A1.

³ The news of the armistice reached Toronto by newswire shortly before 3 a.m. on November 11. A crowd soon gathered on Yonge St. and began to celebrate in the early hours of the morning. Robert Cupido, "Toronto shed inhibitions when guns fell silent in 1918," *Toronto Star*, 11 November 1988, p. A28.

⁴ Canada, House of Commons, *Hansard: Official Report of Debates*, 13th Parliament, 3rd Session (18 September 1919): 431.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 433-435.

⁶ Canada, House of Commons, *Hansard: Official Report of Debates*, 13th Parliament, 3rd Session (25 September 1919): 555.

⁷ Canada, House of Commons, *Hansard: Official Report of Debates*, 13th Parliament, 3rd Session (6 November 1919): 1835.

⁸ *Ibid.* The idea of a two minute silence had been suggested to the King by Lord Milner, Secretary of State for the Colonies. The King was in favour, but felt it was a matter for cabinet to decide. The cabinet agreed. Harold Nicolson, *King George The Fifth: His Life and Reign* (London: Constable & Co. Ltd., 1952), p. 343.

⁹ At that time the Ontario Legislature did not sit in the fall. However, according to the *Toronto Globe and Mail* (as it was then known), the division bell in the Legislative Building was rung as a signal to all working within to cease activities at 11 a.m. and observe the two minutes of silence. "All Toronto pays homage two minutes," *Toronto Globe and Mail*, 12 November 1919, p. 9.

¹⁰ *Armistice Day Act*, S.C. 1921, c. 16, s. 2.

¹¹ Canada, House of Commons, *Hansard: Official Report of Debates*, 13th Parliament, 5th Session (23 May 1921): 3773.

¹² *Armistice Day Amendment Act*, S.C. 1931, c. 4.

¹³ Canada, House of Commons, *Hansard: Official Report of Debates*, 17th Parliament, 2nd Session (27 April 1931): 1033.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 1034, 1068.

¹⁵ *Holidays Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. H-5.

¹⁶ Since 1985, it has been the custom in the Ontario Legislature for Members to rise during a sitting just before Remembrance Day to pay tribute to the Canadians

who risked their lives in war. The only two years over the last decade when this did not occur was in 1990, when the 35th Parliament did not open until after November 11 had passed; and in 1997, when the House rose on October 9 to conclude the spring sitting of the Legislature. It is interesting to note that in the 15 years prior to 1985, Members commemorated Remembrance Day in this fashion only once, in 1979.

¹⁷ Ontario, Ministry of Education, Special Provincial Review of the School Year and School Holidays, *Report* (Toronto: The Ministry, February 1982).

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 13.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ Ontario, Legislative Assembly, *Hansard: Official Report of Debates*, 32nd Parliament, 2nd Session (2 December 1982): 5687-5688. The regulation is now numbered O. Reg. 304/90 (s. 9).

²¹ *Employment Standards Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. E.14 (as amended).

²² Ontario, Legislative Assembly, *Hansard: Official Report of Debates*, 36th Parliament, 1st Session (14 December 1995): 1571-1577.

²³ Ontario, Legislative Assembly, *Hansard: Official Report of Debates*, 36th Parliament, 1st Session (30 January 1997): 6619.

²⁴ David Graves, "At the hour the guns fell silent, so did Britain," *The Daily Telegraph* (Internet version), 12 November 1996; Daniel McGrory, "Britain answers the call to stand in silence," *The Times* (Internet version), 12 November 1996.

²⁵ *Ibid.*; and Daniel McGrory and Frances Gibb, "Jury insists on silence in court as country stops to honour dead," *The Times* (Internet version), 12 November 1996.

²⁶ As of October 11 (the date of the most recent issue of *The Ontario Gazette*, at the time of the writing of this paper), the bill (now the *Remembrance Day Observance Act*) had not yet received Royal Assent.

²⁷ Tom MacGregor, "Peacekeeping Monument Unveiled in Ottawa," *The Legion*, December 1992-January 1993, pp. 32-33.

²⁸ During National Veterans Week in 1995, a Canadian Armed Forces spokesperson estimated that 102 Canadians had died in peacekeeping missions since World War Two. Diana Coulter, "Veterans share peace torch," *Edmonton Journal*, 5 November 1995, p. B3.

²⁹ The Manitoba Legislature gave third reading to Bill 50, *The Remembrance Day Amendment Act*, on 7 November 1996; it received Royal Assent on 19 November 1996. The principal thrust of this legislation is to require retail establishments to be closed on Remembrance Day only between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m., instead of for the entire day.

³⁰ At time of writing, the detailed results of the Survey are still available at Angus Reid's Website. The URL is http://www.angusreid.com/pressrel/_youthhistorysurvey97/canada.htm.

³¹ Dominion Institute, *Youth and History Policy Paper & Survey Results* (Toronto: The Institute, July 1997), pp. 24-25.

³² J.L. Granatstein, "In dumbing down Canada we risk our freedom," *Canadian Speeches: Issues of the Day* 10:5 (September 1996): 3-8.

³³ The Dominion Institute, *Youth and History Policy Paper & Survey Results*, p. 12.

REMEMBRANCE DAY SOURCES

These materials have been selected from the collections of the Legislative Library to assist Members and staff as they prepare for Remembrance Day. Personal recollections, local histories, poetry and other materials useful in the preparation of speeches or articles have been included. Please feel free to contact the Library for additional assistance (325-3900).

General

Canada. Dept. of Veterans Affairs., Charles Hutton Brown. *Books of Remembrance*. Ottawa: Supply and Services Canada, 1983. [CA1 .. VA.... 1983 B56 (WWI, WWII, Korea)][CAGE 940.467 C 16 1994 (Merchant Marine) (Currently out of collection)]

A listing of all those who served in Canada's armed forces, or its Merchant Marine, and who died during or after the indicated conflict.

_____. *Speaking Notes for Remembrance Day*. Ottawa: The Dept., 1995. [CA1 .. VA.... 1995 R22]

Letter to all MP's and Senators from the Secretary of State (Veterans) which includes suggested remarks for Remembrance Day 1995.

_____, and Susan LeMaistre. *Memorials to Canada's War Dead*. [Ottawa]: The Dept., [1985]. [CA1 .. VA.... 1985 M21]

Shipley, Robert, and David Street. *To Mark Our Place: a history of Canadian war memorials*. Toronto: NC Press, 1987. [971 Sh 6 1987]

Art, Poetry and Song

Baylis, Samuel Mathewson. *Echoes of the Great War, 1914-1918*. Montreal: Witness Press, 1919. [819.11 B 34]

Canadian War Museum, and Heather Robertson. *A Terrible Beauty: the art of Canada at war*. [Toronto]: J. Lorimer, [1977]. [759.11 R 54 1977]

Choko, Marc H. *Canadian War Posters: 1914-1918, 1939-1945*. Ottawa: Canada Communication Group, 1994. [CA1 .. GS.500 1994 C18]

Colombo, John Robert, and Michael Richardson. *We Stand on Guard: poems and songs of Canadians in battle*. [Toronto]: [Doubleday Canada], 1985. [811.008 W 37 1985]

Harrison, Stanley. *Songs of the Prairie and the C.E.F.* London: Macdonald, 1919. [819.11 H 24]

MacConnell, H. B. *Where Duty Leads.* Toronto: W. Briggs Ltd., 1916. [819.11 M 132]

Middleton, Jesse Edgar. *Sea Dogs and Men at Arms: a Canadian book of songs.* London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1918. [819.11 M 58]

Moffat, Warneford. *An Ode on the Canadian Soldiers Who Fell Near Ypres, with Other Poems.* London: Simpkin, 1916. [819.11 M 72]

Roberts, Charles George Douglas. *Canada Speaks to Britain and Other Poems of the War.* Toronto: Ryerson, [1941]. [819.11 R 54]

Scott, Frederick George. *In The Battle of Silences: poems written at the front* Toronto: Musson, 1916. [819.11 Sco 82 in]

Service, Robert W. *Rhymes of a Red Cross Man.* Toronto: W. Briggs Ltd., 1916. [819.11 Se 6 r]

Watt, Frederick B. *Who Dare to Live.* New York: The Macmillan Company, 1943. [819.11 W 34]

Weir, Robert Stanley. *After Ypres and Other Verses.* Toronto: Musson, [1917]. [819.11 W 432]

World War I

Berton, Pierre. *Vimy.* Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1986. [940.431 B 46 1986]

Canada. Dept. of National Defence. Directorate of History., Brereton Greenhous, and Stephen John Harris. *Canada and the Battle of Vimy Ridge, 9-12 April 1917.* [Ottawa]: [Dept. of National Defence, Directorate of History], 1992. [CA1 .. D..650 1992 C11]

Dancocks, Daniel G. *Legacy of Valour: the Canadians at Passchendaele.* Edmonton: Hurtig, 1986. [940.431 D 19 1986]

_____. *Welcome to Flanders Fields: the first Canadian battle of the Great War: Ypres, 1915.* Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1988. [940.424 D 19 1988]

_____. *Sir Arthur Currie: the civilian general*. Toronto: Methuen, 1985. [940.41 D 19 1985]

Gaffen, Fred. *Forgotten Soldiers*. Penticton, B.C.: Theytus Books, 1985. [940.5403 G 12 1985]

Granatstein, J. L., and Desmond Morton. *Marching to Armageddon: Canadians and the Great War 1914-1919*. Toronto: Lester & Orpen Dennys, 1989. [940.371 M 84 1989]

Gregorovich, J. B., V. J. Kaye, and the Ukrainian Canadian Research Foundation. *Ukrainian Canadians in Canada's War Years*. Toronto: Ukrainian Canadian Research Foundation, 1983. [940.403 K 18 1983]

Gwyn, Sandra. *Tapestry of War: a private view of Canadians in the Great War*. Toronto: HarperCollins, 1992. [971.0612 G 99 1992]

Haycock, Ronald Graham. *Sam Hughes: the public career of a controversial Canadian, 1885-1916*. Waterloo, ON: Wilfrid Laurier University Press in collaboration with the Canadian War Museum, Canadian Museum of Civilization and National Museums of Canada, 1986. [CA1 .. NMW..3 H21]

Ito, Roy. *We Went to War: the story of the Japanese Canadians who served during the First and Second World Wars*. Stittsville, ON.: Canada's Wings, 1984 [940.403 It 6 1984]

MacLaren, Roy. *Canadians in Russia, 1918-1919*. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada: Maclean-Hunter Press, 1976. [355 M 13 1976]

Mathieson, William D. *My Grandfather's War: Canadians remember the First World War, 1914-1918*. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1981. [940.371 M 42 1981]

Morton, Desmond. *A Peculiar Kind of Politics: Canada's Overseas Ministry in the First World War*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1982. [971.061 M 84 1982]

_____, and Glenn T. Wright. *Winning the Second Battle: Canadian veterans and the return to civilian life, 1915-1930*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1987. [355.115 M 84 1987]

Ruck, Calvin W. *The Black Battalion, 1916-1920: Canada's best kept military secret*. Halifax, N.S.: Nimbus Pub., 1987. [940.41271 R 82 1987]

World War II

Bilson, Geoffrey. *The Guest Children: the story of the British child evacuees sent to Canada during WWII*. Saskatoon, Sask.: Fifth House, 1988. [940.53161 B 49 1988]

Broadfoot, Barry. *Years of Sorrow, Years of Shame: the story of the Japanese Canadians in World War II*. Toronto: Doubleday Canada, 1977. [325.71 B 72 1977]

Bruce, Jean. *Back the Attack!: Canadian women during the Second World War, at home and abroad*. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1985. [940.5315 B 83 1985]

Canada. Dept. of Canadian Heritage. Canadian Studies Program, and D. B. Scott. *The Home Front in the Second World War*. [Ottawa]: Canadian Heritage, c1995. [CA1 .. CH.505 1995 H52]

Canada. Dept. of National Defence, Donald E. Graves, Bill McAndrew, and Michael J. Whitby. *Normandy 1944: the Canadian summer*. Montreal: Art Global, 1994. [CA1 .. D..... 1994 N55]

_____, and Bill McAndrew. *Canadians and the Italian Campaign, 1943-1945*. Montreal: Art Global, 1996. [CA1 .. D..... 1996 C13]

_____, William R. Constable, W. A. B. Douglas, Brereton Greenhous, and S. F. Wise. *The Official History of the Royal Canadian Air Force*. [Toronto]: University of Toronto Press, Supply and Services Canada, 1980. [CA1 .. D..... 1980 O36]

_____, Bill McAndrew, Bill Rawling, and Michael J. Whitby. *Liberation: the Canadians in Europe*. Montreal: Supply and Services Canada, 1995. [CA1 .. D..... 1995 L31]

_____, and Brereton Greenhous. *Dieppe, Dieppe*. [Montreal]: Art Global, 1992. [CA1 .. D..... 1993 D32]

Canada. Dept. of Veterans Affairs. *For Valour: the citations*. [Ottawa]: The Dept., [1996]. [CA1 .. VA.... 1996 F58]

Cederberg, Fred. *The Long Road Home: the autobiography of a Canadian soldier in Italy in World War II*. Toronto: General Publishing, 1984. [940.5421 C 32 1984]

Charendoff, Syd, and Mary Jane Lennon. *On The Homefront: a scrapbook of Canadian World War II memorabilia*. Erin, ON: Boston Mills Press, 1981. [971.0632 L 54 1981]

Copp, Terry, and Robert Vogel. *Maple Leaf Route: Caen*. Alma, ON: Maple Leaf Route, 1983. [940.5421 C 79 1983]

_____. *Maple Leaf Route: Antwerp*. Alma, ON: Maple Leaf Route, 1984. [940.5421 C 79 1984 (Vol. 3)]

_____. *Maple Leaf Route: Scheldt*. Alma, ON: Maple Leaf Route, 1985. [940.5421 C 79 1985 (Vol. 4)]

Dancocks, Daniel G. *In Enemy Hands: Canadian prisoners of war, 1939-45*. Edmonton, Alta.: Hurtig, 1983. [940.5472 In 1 1983]

Dawson, Robert MacGregor. *The Conscription Crisis of 1944*. [Toronto]: University of Toronto Press, [1961]. [355.2 D 32]

Essex, James W. *Victory in the St. Lawrence: Canada's unknown war*. Erin, ON: Boston Mills Press, 1984. [940.54 Es 7 1984]

Gaffen, Fred. *Forgotten Soldiers*. Penticton, B.C.: Theytus Books, 1985. [940.5403 G 12 1985]

Gossage, Carolyn. *Greatcoats and Glamour Boots: Canadian women at war (1939- 1945)*. Toronto: Dundurn Press, 1991. [940.5315 G 69 1991]

Granatstein, J. L., and Desmond Morton. *A Nation Forged in Fire: Canadians and the Second World War, 1939-1945*. Toronto: Lester & Orpen Dennys, 1989. [940.54 G 76 1989]

_____. *Bloody Victory: Canadians and the D-Day campaign, 1944*. Toronto: Lester Publishing, 1994. [940.5421 M 84 1994]

Greer, Rosamond. *The Girls of the King's Navy*. Victoria, B.C.: Sono Nis Press, 1983. [940.5481 G 85 1983]

Halliday, Hugh A. *No. 242 Squadron, The Canadian Years: the story of the RAF's "all Canadian" fighter squadron*. Stittsville, ON: Canada's Wings, 1981. [940.544 H 15 1981]

- Ito, Roy. *We Went to War: the story of the Japanese Canadians who served during the First and Second World Wars*. Stittsville, ON: Canada's Wings, 1984. [940.403 It 6 1984]
- Lawrence, Hal. *A Bloody War: one man's memories of the Canadian Navy, 1939-1945*. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1979. [940.54 L 44 1979]
- Mowat, Farley. *And No Birds Sang*. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1979. [940.54 M 87 1979]
- Nolan, Brian, and Brian Jeffrey Street. *Champagne Navy: Canada's small boat raiders of the Second World War*. Toronto: Random House, 1991. [940.54 N 71 1991]
- Pierson, Ruth Roach. *"They're Still Women After All": the Second World War and Canadian womanhood*. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1986. [305.40971 P 61 1986]
- Prymak, Thomas M. *Maple Leaf and Trident: the Ukrainian Canadians during the Second World War*. Toronto: Multicultural History Society of Ontario, 1988. [305.8 P 95 1988]
- Rowland, Barry D., and J. Douglas MacFarlane. *The Maple Leaf Forever: the story of Canada's foremost armed forces newspaper*. Toronto: Natural Heritage/Natural History, 1987. [940.53 R 79 1987]
- Simpson, Allan. *We Few*. Ottawa: Canadian Fighter Pilots Association (World War II and Korea), 1983. [940.54 W 37 1983]
- Snowie, J. Allan. *Bloody Buron: the battle of Buron, Normandy 08 July 1944*. Erin, ON: Boston Mills Press, 1984. [940.5421 Sn 6 1984]
- Stacey, C. P., and Barbara Wilson. *The Half-million: the Canadians in Britain, 1939-1946*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1987. [940.5371 St 1 h 1987]
- Tucker, Gilbert Norman. *The Naval Service of Canada: its official history*. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1952. [359 T 79]
- Vokes, Chris, and John P. Maclean. *Vokes: my story*. Ottawa: Gallery Books, 1985. [940.5421 V 87 1985]
- Whitehead, William, and Terence Macartney-Filgate. *Dieppe 1942: echoes of disaster*. Toronto: Personal Library, 1979. [940.5421 W 58 1979]

Korea and After

Canada. Dept. of National Defence, Jean-Pierre Morin, and Richard Howard Gimblett. *Operation Friction, 1990-1991*. Toronto: Dundurn Press, 1997. [CA1 .. D..... 1997 O62]

Canada's forces during the Persian Gulf War.

Canada. Dept. of Veterans Affairs, and Patricia Giesler. *Valour Remembered: Canadians in Korea*. [Ottawa]: Supply and Services Canada, 1982. [CA1 .. VA.... 1982 V162]

Melady, John. *Korea: Canada's forgotten war*. Toronto: Macmillan, 1983. [951.9042 M 48 1983]

Corps/Regiment/Battalion Histories

Bell, Ken, and C. P. Stacey. *100 Years: the Royal Canadian Regiment 1883-1983*. Don Mills, ON: Collier Macmillan, 1983. [356.10971 B 41 1983]

Canada. Ministère de la défense nationale. Direction des services historiques, et Jean-Pierre Gagnon. *Le 22e bataillon (canadien-français), 1914-1919: étude socio-militaire*. Ottawa: Presses de l'Université Laval en collaboration avec le Ministère de la défense nationale, 1986. [CA1 .. D..651 M03F]

Conrod, W. Hugh. *Athene, Goddess of War: the Canadian Womens Army Corps: their story*. Dartmouth, NS: Writing and Editorial Services, 1983. [355.348 C 76 1983]

Dancocks, Daniel G. *Gallant Canadians: the story of the Tenth Canadian Infantry Battalion, 1914-1919*. Calgary, AB: Calgary Highlanders Regimental Funds Foundation, 1990. [940.41271 D 19 1990]

Dornbusch, C. E. *The Canadian Army, 1855-1958: regimental histories and a guide to the regiments*. Cornwallville, NY: Hope Farm Press, 1959. [356 D 73]

_____. *The Canadian Army, 1855-1965: lineages, regimental histories*. Cornwallville, NY: Hope Farm Press, 1966. [356 D 73 1966]

Goodspeed, Donald James. *Battle Royal: a history of the Royal Regiment of Canada, 1862-1962*. [S.l.]: Royal Regiment of Canada Assoc., 1962. [358.1 G 62]

Johnston, Walter Stafford. *The Fighting Perths: the story of the first century in the life of a Canadian county regiment*. [Stratford, ON]: [Perth Regiment Veterans' Association], [1964]. [356 P 43 J]

Martin, Charles Cromwell, and Roy Whitsed. *Battle Diary: from D-Day and Normandy to the Zuider Zee and VE*. Toronto: Dundurn Press Ltd., 1994. [940.5481 M 36 1994]

The story of the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada during WWII.
McAvity, J. M. *Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians): a record of achievement*. Toronto: Brigdens Limited, 1947. [940.5371 M 11]

Moir, John S. *History of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, 1903-1961*. Ottawa: Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, 1962. [358.2 M 72]

Morris, David A. *The Canadian Militia: from 1855 an historical summary*. Erin, ON: Boston Mills Press, 1983. [355.310971 M 83 1983]

Mowat, Farley. *The Regiment*. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1955. [940.5371 M 87]
The Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment during WWII.

Murray, W. W. *The History of the 2nd Canadian Battalion (East Ontario Regiment) Canadian Expeditionary Force in the Great War, 1914-1919*. Ottawa: Mortimer Ltd., 1947. [940.48 M 96]

Nicholson, Gerald William Lingen. *Seventy Years of Service: a history of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps*. Ottawa: Borealis Press, 1977. [355.3 N 52 s 1977]

_____. *The Gunners of Canada: the history of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery*. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, [1967]. [355.3 N52]

Ruck, Calvin W. *The Black Battalion, 1916-1920: Canada's best kept military secret*. Halifax, N.S.: Nimbus Pub., 1987. [940.41271 R 82 1987]
Canada's 2nd Construction Battalion during World War I.

Snowie, J. Allan. *Bloody Buron: the battle of Buron, Normandy 08 July 1944*. Erin, ON : Boston Mills Press, 1984. [940.5421 Sn 6 1984]
An account of the Highland Light Infantry of Canada during their bloodiest battle of WWII.

Stanley, George F. G. *In The Face of Danger: the history of the Lake Superior Regiment*. Port Arthur, ON: The Lake Superior Scottish Regiment, [1960]. [356 L 14 St]

Warren, Arnold. *Wait for the Wagon: the story of the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps*. [Toronto]: McClelland and Stewart, [1961]. [355.3 W 25]

Sites of Interest on the World Wide Web

Canada. Dept. of Veterans Affairs (Ed.). [Home Page of the Dept.], [Online]. Available: <http://www.vac-acc.gc.ca>

The home page of Veterans Affairs Canada. Outlines programs and services for veterans as well as information relating to Remembrance Day and Veterans Week.

[Don Crawford]. *Wear a Poppy* [Online]. Available: <http://www.dlcwest.com/~obustill/remember.htm>

A nicely illustrated web page that provides a showcase for a poem which helps to explain why a poppy is worn on Remembrance Day.

infoCan (Ed.). *Remembrance Day Links* [Online]. Available: <http://www.infocan.gc.ca/n11-links.html>

A link page with numerous connections to sites of interest relating to Remembrance Day.

Prince Edward Island. Dept. of Education. *Remember* [Online]. Available: <http://www.gov.pe.ca/educ/schools/gray/warburka/remember.html>

A nicely illustrated web page with good capsule histories of Canada's contributions in WW I, WW II and Korea.

Royal Canadian Legion. Dominion Command. (Ed.). [Homepage of the Royal Canadian Legion, Dominion Command], [Online]. Available: <http://www.legion.ca/>

Excellent site for Remembrance Day information and veterans affairs generally.

Queen's University. Queen's Education Library. *Resources for Remembrance Day*. [Online]. Available: <http://stauffer.queensu.ca/webedu/biblio/rem.htm> [1997, October 8].

Bibliography of resources held in the Queen's University Library collection but usually available elsewhere as well. Some link pages.

STEM~Net (Ed.). *Remembrance Day: November 11* [Linkpage], [Online].

Available: <http://www.stemnet.nf.ca/snn/novissue/remember.html>

A web link page filled with sites pertinent to Remembrance Day.
Newfoundland focus but includes sites and information from all over
Canada.



3 1761 11550117 3